

ing two sets of air-spaces. Such a construction is more costly, but has the advantage of durability and safety from fire, to which ice-houses are much exposed from the frequent juxtaposition of railroad-engines, and the light, dry materials used about them to cover and otherwise preserve ice.

In the winter of 1847 about \$650 were paid daily for labor of men, and \$300 for that of horses, when the weather was most favorable for cutting ice. Such activity is, however, of short duration, as there are not generally more than 20 days in a season which are really favorable to the operation of securing ice. The price paid is usually \$1 per day for horses and men.

At first, the implements of husbandry only were used in securing ice, but as the trade became more important, other machines and different methods were adopted, and abandoned when better were brought forward, or when the increased magnitude of the business required greater facilities. More ice is now secured in one favorable day than would have supplied the whole trade in 1832. Ordinarily, before there has been cold enough to form ice of suitable thickness, snows fall on its surface. If this occurs when the ice is four or more inches in thickness, and the snow not heavy enough to sink the ice, it can be removed by using horses attached to the "snow-scraper;" and under such circumstances this is the method in common use. But if snow falls so heavy as to bring the water above the surface of the ice, it is removed, after it has congealed into snow-ice, with the "ice-plane," which takes off about 2 inches deep and 32 wide of its surface. This machine is drawn by two horses, and is guided by inserting its "guides" into grooves previously made with the "ice-cutter." The chips made by it are scraped off in the same manner as dry snow. These preliminary expenses are often very great; frequently, after much expense has been incurred to remove a body of snow or snow-ice, the weather becomes warm and spoils the ice on which so much has been expended. And, on the other hand, if it is not done and the cold continues, there will be little or no increase of thickness to the ice, which is equally a disaster.

When ice has been formed of sufficient thickness, and freed from snow and snow-ice, it is reduced to blocks of uniform size, ordinarily 22 inches square, by the "ice-cutter." This machine is similar to a carpenter's plough, except that it has a series of cutting chisels, one succeeding another, and deepening the groove. It is drawn by a horse, and cuts at one passage about two inches deep, and if the ice requires to be pushed to remove snow-ice, the guides of the "snow-plane" are used in grooves of this depth, but when the grooves are required to split from the "ice-cutter" should be drawn two or three times through each. These grooves should be parallel to each other, and to make them so, the "ice-cutter" has a guide, which is placed in the last groove made. When the grooves in one direction have been made, others at right angles with them are produced in the same manner. After this has been done, one groove at the end is opened, and also the two outside grooves; a wedging bar is then stricken into the groove next the end one, and at several places along its length, which detaches it easily from the mass; then the same bar is forced, with a slight blow, into the traverse grooves, which reduces the ice to very uniform square blocks. The blocks of ice thus formed are brought to the receiving-docks of the ice-houses, (which are built on the immediate borders of the ponds,) either by placing them on sleds, or floating in canals cut through the ice. Various modes of elevating the ice are in use; the endless chain, in combination with the inclined plane, has been successfully used, and also the common pile-driving steam-engine; but at present, horse-power is more used than any other. The ice is placed in the houses in regular courses, every block exactly covering the next below it. When a vault has been filled, it is immediately covered with wood-shavings and the receiving-docks fitted up, to prevent waste, until the contents are required for shipment abroad or use at home.

The weight of ice for shipment is usually determined at the wharves, immediately before being put on shipboard, on scales which have been constructed for the purpose; and this single operation settles the weight to be paid for by the party for whose account the ice is shipped, the amount due for freight on shipboard, for transportation on the railroad, and that which is to be received by the owner of the ice.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND MISSIONS AND THE PEOPLE OF THOSE ISLANDS.—We have good reason to be satisfied that great injustice is done to the missionary cause in the Sandwich Islands and to the character of the islanders themselves in a short article copied into this paper a few days since from the New Bedford Mercury, and we of course take pleasure in applying the correction, which a further examination of the case convinces us is demanded.

The statement so disparaging to the missionary cause and to its results upon the people among whom those devoted missionaries labor, comes from Mr. Ten Eyck, the United States commissioner to the islands. The character of Mr. T.'s career since his residence at Honolulu is by no means creditable to a man, either as an official functionary or as a man, and should greatly discredit if not entirely destroy his statements. He is believed to have been discreditably connected with a mercantile house of that place, in a system of gross fraud and injustice towards the government and people of the islands, and has in consequence of that connection, imbibed prejudices against the people and especially against the missionaries and their labors, which disqualify him entirely for bearing reliable testimony in the case. We do not believe his testimony entitled to credit.

But, we have stronger and more direct evidence of the falsity of his charges in the proofs brought forward by an elaborate report of the missionaries, since Mr. Ten Eyck's statements appeared. This report or a tolerably full condensation of it will be found in the January number of the Missionary Herald, to which we refer our readers. We of course have no room for anything more than this general reference. Suffice it to say here, that it seems to us to be satisfactory. The condition of the people is improving in all aspects of their character, religious, moral, and social—the missionaries are faithful and indefatigable, and their labors are more and more blessed. Of the purity of the motive and devotedness of purpose displayed by the good men and women employed in these missions, we never have doubted, though

we frankly confess our want of faith hitherto in the policy and duty of devoting so largely the funds and the personal services of American churches to these distant objects, while there are so many uses for them at home. Whether we are right or wrong in these feelings, of one thing there can be no doubt—justice should be done, and so far as we have been instrumental in doing any injustice, by copying the statement adverted to, we hope we have made the proper amends.—*New London Chronicle.*

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

APPEAL OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—An affecting appeal from the above Society has recently been made to the friends of missions in Great Britain and America, on account of the embarrassments in which they find themselves, in a pecuniary sense; occasioned, first, by their success in Africa, and the additional calls upon the Society for that reason, and, secondly, on account of the convulsions and political agitations of France, and the great commercial depression consequent thereupon.

The appeal is signed by
FRED. MONOD, Secretary.
JULES DELABOISSE, President.
GRAND PIERRE, Director.

And we are happy to know that it finds a hearty sympathy, and a prompt response even as far off as the Sandwich Islands. At the missionary monthly concert on Monday evening last, it was proposed to contribute for that purpose, and to invite contributions from all interested in the cause referred to, from different parts of the islands. In anticipation of a generous co-operation, a draft for 1,000 francs has been already enclosed to Henry Hill, Esq. of Boston, who will act as the agent for its transmission to the Society in Paris; and we hope that sum will be greatly increased by contributions for two or three months to come. We therefore earnestly recommend, and respectfully suggest, that the pastors of all native congregations throughout the islands explain the object, and solicit voluntary contributions from their respective churches and people, and devote the avails of the monthly concert for August, to that special object. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

BE ALWAYS GIVING.

The sun gives ever, so the earth,
What it can give, so much 'tis worth.
The ocean gives in many ways;
Gives paths, gives fishes, rivers, bays
So, too, the air, it gives us breath;
When it stops giving comes in death.
Give, give, be always giving:
Who gives not, is not living.
The more you give,
The more you live.

God's love hath in us wealth upbeared;
Only by giving, it is reaped.
The body withers, and the mind,
If pent in by a selfish rind.
Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give self.
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
Give, give, be always giving:
Who gives not, is not living.
The more we give,
The more we live.

The above extract contains true philosophy, as well as Christian kindness; and we hope the young people on these islands, who read the English language, will commence early to practice that expansive benevolence, which looks at others' good, and not their own, and embrace the opportunity now offered, for bestowing the blessings of the BIBLE upon the degraded African.

What a brotherhood is this! Christians of France asking aid of their brethren in America and Great Britain, to send, in obedience to the Saviors last command, the Gospel to the heathen! This is a "Christian Alliance" to some purpose, truly, and it will not lessen the value or interest of that alliance, if the converted heathen on these newly reclaimed islands, step forward, and assist in the work to which they are indebted for all they now are, above abject and degraded heathen. "Freely ye have received, freely ye give."

N. B.—Contributions sent in to S. N. Castle, Esq., Honolulu, will be applied to the object above specified.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of American Independence was quietly observed by the Americans in Honolulu, and the day passed off, with the firing of crackers, and other demonstrations usual on such occasions. Equestrian parties were numerous on shore, and a salute from the Ohio at 2 o'clock, which was returned from the Fort, awakened the echoes, and revived the recollections of other days and other lands, and other scenes, which 20 millions of people were also commemorating as the birth-day of a nation whose progress from that moment has been upward and onward. May "Excelsior" be the motto of the whole Union, as it is of the largest of her States.

NAVAL.—The U. S. S. Ohio, C. K. Stridling, Esq., Commander, arrived on the 4th inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M., and interchanged salutes with the Fort at 12 M. Her arrival has been delayed some days by her detention at Hilo. For eight days she was under sailing orders, and made several attempts to leave Byron's bay; but on account of light winds and a heavy swell rolling in, she was obliged repeatedly to come to anchor again. We are happy to learn that all appearances of scurvy have disappeared, and that good health again prevails among her numerous crew.

A very pleasant party was given by H. A. Peirce, Esq., on Thursday evening, at Washington Place, on the eve of his departure for California. We observed a large number of officers from the English and American men-of-war, and the elite of Honolulu, both native and foreign, were present. Pleasant smiles animated the countenances of all, and to some of our old "uns," days of "Auld Lang Syne" loomed up again in the distance, as we talked of times long ago, never to return. The past, belongs to eternity, the present, to ourselves, the future to God.

We hope our readers will excuse us this week, as they are aware that the 4th of July has passed, and as a matter of course, all patriotic "Types" celebrate that glorious day, and our paper got a little to leeward, which is the cause of its late appearance to-day.—*Com. by our Imp.*

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

TOBAGO—No. 2.

MR. EDITOR.—I feel indebted to you for the editorial remarks in your No. 6 of the 23d June, upon the article headed "Tobago," communicated by me, and published in your No. 5 of the 15th of same month. Those well-intended remarks give me an opportunity of explaining a few points that you have not rightly apprehended. It was not my intention to advocate the introduction of slavery, on these islands, but rather to encourage the natives to habits of continuous industry, by the example of the results of labor in Tobago. The notion has already gained too much currency with the natives that regular and systematic labor is fit only for slaves, that it is unworthy of a freeman, that the essence of a gentleman is to be able to live without working, and that it is far more respectable to own a horse and let it out for hire; to become a domestic servant, or to sponge upon relations or friends, than to earn an independent subsistence, by laboring in the fields. I can conceive no notion more erroneous than this, nor anything truly more worthy of the zeal of all true Hawaiian philanthropists, than the eradication of such an idea. The question is how is it to be eradicated? For my part, I can think of no better mode than to hold out examples worthy of the imitation of the natives. They are essentially an imitative people; they adopt the manners, language, dress and even religion of the whites with great facility, and I see no reason to doubt that they would adopt their habits of industry, too, were they set to work in gangs, with a few orderly and industrious white laborers interspersed among them.

This plan, as far as I know, has never yet been tried upon any thing like a large scale; I would have tried it, and with that view; I would have land cheap, securely possessed and easily transferred; and I would encourage the introduction of foreign capital and labor. I would do so, not to supplant the natives, or uproot them from their own soil, but to fasten them upon it, to make them love it and cultivate it; to show them its value; to carry into every Hawaiian home the blessings of abundance; to prove to them how easily they may obtain all that they can lawfully desire, educate their children and support their own churches, if they will only work, not as slaves, but as the free laborers of other countries; to convince them, practically, of the superiority of the gains by regular industry, over those precariously earned by vicious indulgences; to check the growing propensity to congregate, in sea-ports, where the greatest temptations to vice exist; to render them a robust, healthy, and virtuous race; to make them good, useful and productive subjects of the King; to check depopulation, and to consolidate the King's independence, by rendering his Kingdom populous, wealthy, relatively powerful, and respectable in the eyes of all other nations.

You are not likely to differ with me, in the desirableness of these ends; and I shall be much obliged to you, if you can point out to me, any more feasible means, or, in fact, any other means whatever, whereby they can be achieved than by general industry among the natives.

If this be true, and for years I have believed it to be true, then it follows that to promote general industry ought to be the cardinal point of the policy of the Hawaiian Government. To me, it appears as clear as the light of day, that without general industry, the doom of the Hawaiian people is fixed, and the whole race will cease to exist, in a very few years. Such a result, I contemplate with great pain, and hence my impatience to see the natives fairly started on the road of salvation. If they are ever to start, they ought to start now. Providence could not have been more kind to them than it has been, in opening the new markets of California, Oregon and Vancouver's Island. With cheap land, cheap money and cheap labor, I hold it to be incontestable, that the Hawaiian Islands are capable of supplying those markets with sugar and coffee, cheaper, and relatively to price, of better quality, than they can be imported from any other quarter. This is an object worthy of aspiring to, but it will never be attained by creeping on with all the slowness of the sloth as we have hitherto been doing. The slowness of our progress, under the system hitherto pursued is an important point, and therefore, I shall endeavor to illustrate it, from statements which have been made public.

Deducting supplies of vegetables, &c., for ships, chiefly whalers, the value of every kind of native produce exported in 1836, was \$48,200; in 1837, it was \$34,600; in 1838, it was \$30,850 and in 1839, \$44,400. After a lapse of ten years, the value, in 1847, was \$48,000, in 1848, \$57,991 and in 1849, it was \$66,319. As I have not the value for 1846, I must only compare the years 1837, 1838 and 1839 with the years 1847, 1848 and 1849. You will see, at once, that the average value of the three former years was \$36,616 and the average value of the three latter years \$57,603, showing a progress, in ten years, measured by \$20,987. I am very far from denying that, were uncultivated land scarce in the Hawaiian Islands and were they densely populated, that increase, in ten years, would be a respectable per centage; but with so much waste land as there exists, and so much scope for thousands and tens of thousands of additional laborers to be set to work unprofitably, I consider it would be absolutely trifling with the destinies of these naturally favored islands, to sit down patiently under such a result.

If we are destined to go on, at that rate, at the end of ten years hence, we can only expect an increase of native produce, measured by the value of \$69,956; and even that, we could not expect, decreasing as the native population is, from year to year; without such an introduction of laborers as to keep an average of labor equal to the average of the last ten years. And here, I may start an important doubt—and it is—whether the increase of \$20,987, during these years have been the effect of increased native labor, or of the labor of Chinese and other foreign laborers.

Going on, at this pace, Providence will, in vain have opened for us the markets of California, Oregon and Vancouver's Island. That you may understand me, I will enter into some details. Taking California alone, by all accounts, there will very soon be a population there of 100,000 people, mostly adults. The Americans are great consumers of coffee, and perhaps, it would not be much out of the way to calculate upon a consumption of one ounce, per head, a day; which would be 2,381,250 lbs. or 20,367 cwt. yearly. Allowing the same 100,000 people to consume two ounces of sugar per day, the yearly consumption of sugar would be 4,562,500 lbs. on 40,735 cwt.

Contrast this with the following items of native produce forming the \$66,319 of 1848:

Sugar,	43,533 lbs. valued at	\$22,929
Molasses,	28,976 gals. "	7,969
Coffee,	58,065 lbs. "	5,943
Salt,	4,570 "	4,570
Goat Skins,	" "	6,900
Hides,	" "	3,943
Cattle,	" "	900
Arrow Root, Tallow, Pulu, Mustard,		
Vegetables, &c. &c. &c.		14,464

That is, indeed as melancholy a turn out as ever any nation, with 6,090 square miles of territory, and 90,000 souls, ever made. Within the whole compass of my geographical knowledge, of countries so favorably situated and circumstanced, I know of nothing parallel to it.

Notwithstanding all you say about Tobago, I persist in thinking that what about 13,000 inhabitants were able to do on that small island, affords a striking proof of what 90,000 inhabitants might do, on these islands, if they could only be rendered industrious. You assume that the amount of 13,000 souls, under the lash, as you say of 230 white inhabitants, destroys all analogy between the product of those flagellated slaves, for the years 1831-32 and 1833; and what an equal number of free Hawaiian laborers might do. I altogether differ from you, in that opinion. From the days of Adam Smith down to the present period one of the strongest arguments against slavery has been that the labor of slaves is less effective than that of free laborers. Even on these islands this truth is exemplified, in the little work done by the natives when compelled to work, on their labor days, during which, if not really slaves they much assimilate to the condition of slaves. But this point was not touched upon by the free American laborers who emigrated from the United States. Sir R. H. Schomburgk says:—"The task which the American emigrants perform in Trinidad; amounted in one instance to three times the quantity of labor formerly extorted from the unwilling slave, and it is stated this produced a favorable effect, on the other laborers, on the estate, where the American emigrants were employed. Similar results followed, in British Guiana, with the colored emigrants sent out by the association of the free colored population of the city of Baltimore and that of Maryland, of which you may have heard. But, in further proof of the said important truth, I will surprise you with the following facts, vouched for by Sir R. H. Schomburgk. "Sixty-three laborers, the greater number of whom are herdsmen and mechanics, purchased in November 1839, the estate Northbrook, on the east side of Demerara, consisting of 500 acres of land, for which they paid \$10,000 and they were enabled to pay the purchase money principally from their savings, since they obtained freedom on the 1st of August 1838. The laborers of Mr Blair in the county of Berwick, bought the estate No. 6, on "Bel-air" with plantation cultivation and a large dwelling-house for fifty thousand guilders (equal to three thousand five hundred pounds sterling). You may guess how those liberated blacks must have worked to save such an amount, in the brief period of about fifteen months. It is such examples that I would hold up to the natives for imitation, and not an imaginary picture of poor negro men ever toiling their lives under the lash. Many pious and well-meaning men, in the Northern States, work themselves up into the belief that in the South the negroes are as regularly lashed as they get their breakfast, dinner and supper. If in place of speculating in their closets, such philanthropists would travel in the slave States, they would undeceive themselves of that prejudice, and find their fellow citizens of the South not only a very gentlemanly, but a very humane set of men, generally speaking. Here, I speak with some experience, for I have been a traveller in the slave states, and with all I had heard and read of slavery, I wondered much to see the slaves so well lodged, so well clothed, so fat, sleek and glossy, and with such swarms of plump little children, much more healthy, in their appearance, than the children of their masters. What I saw, everywhere, were gangs of negro men and women in the fields sowing, ploughing, weeding and picking, very much at their ease and leisure, stopping to have a look and a joke at all passers-by, working so far as I could judge, much less arduously than the free servants on farms, railway "navigators," diggers of canals, or coal miners, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, and operators in manufactures that I had seen in the free states, and in many other parts of the world. I could not where discern any appearance of constraint upon them. As far the whip I never heard its crack except from the negroes themselves, carrying cotton or other produce, nor did I ever see a negro struck, except once, and that was on a railroad in Georgia, for going into a car allotted for whites.

Yet, I am no friend to slavery, though in justice to the much abused planter of the South, I cannot withhold this testimony. I condemn it, not because I find it condemned in any part either of the old or new Testament, or because, on the authority of the book of Revelations, I can doubt that it will be permitted to continue on the earth, till the final resurrection of mankind, but because it is opposed to that liberty, independence and right to better one's condition, that I would wish to all mankind. And, as slavery exists in the Southern States of America, I condemn it, because I never saw the slaves either learning their letters in schools, or praying to God in churches, and because the negroes, there, though well cared for, in every temporal sense, are treated as if they had no souls for the salvation of which, in another world, they ought to prepare.

I never found a single planter who did not frankly admit that defect in the system of slave states, nor say that it would be remedied, if the men of the North would only cease sending among them their emissaries and their troops. Nor did I even find one planter that did not declare that he would be glad to liberate all his slaves, and substitute free laborers for them, if they could only get reason-

ably paid for their slaves. I found every where the opinion that any given number of free laborers, and especially acclimated white men, laboring by the job, or at fixed wages, would do more work, and do it better, than the same number of slaves.

So much for the lash in the United States.—What it may have been in Tobago and other West Indian Islands, I cannot vouch for, from observation, because I have not been there. But as "no man hateth his own flesh, but loveth and cherisheth it," and as the English are famed for their tender care of their horse-flesh, I should much doubt that they have ever injured their own property in negro-men by a cruel system of flagellation. That they have not done so, I think is self-evident from the following table of the rate of deaths, annually, among the slaves from 1820 to 1832:

1	23	died in the Island of Trinidad,
1	24	" " " " " Tobago,
1	33	" " " " " Demerara and Essequibo,
1	32	" " " " " Berbice,
1	40	" " " " " Jamaica,
1	30	" " " " " the Island of Grenada,
1	32	" " " " " St. Vincent,
1	35	" " " " " Barbadoes,
1	34	" " " " " St. Lucia,
1	32	" " " " " Dominica,
1	36	" " " " " Antigua,
1	36	" " " " " St. Christopher's,
1	34	" " " " " Montserrat,
1	41	" " " " " Nevis.

You will admit this is, indeed, a very low rate of mortality, compared with what for many years has prevailed on these naturally healthy islands. But there is another difference remarkable, which is this—in the West Indies, the mortality of the whites, during the above period was much greater than that of the blacks, while here the mortality of the whites has been much less than that of the natives of the soil.

Liberty on the Hawaiian Islands ought to produce other fruits than those of a premature grave, after a life of laziness, with worse food to eat, worse clothes to put on, worse tools to live in, and worse medical attendance than what were uniformly provided for the negro slaves in the West Indies, and what are still provided in the United States.

But that the negro slaves in the West Indies were not cruelly oppressed or overworked, is proved from the rate of their annual consumption of goods, estimated at £3-12-6 per head, or \$17.30, on an average of a population of 900,000 inhabitants, of which a very small proportion were whites. That measure of consumption gives the measure of the comforts enjoyed by the slave population throughout the whole of the West Indies. I regret to say nothing like this exists on the Hawaiian Islands, nor will it ever exist so long as the present slothful habits of the natives continue.

You seem much to admire the liberty and privileges they enjoy, and I should be extremely sorry to see them abridged, but I have no reverence for names, I look to things, and taking a survey of the whole Islands I find if liberty trees exist, they are everywhere barren, with a decreasing cultivation and a waning population. Such are not congenial companions of the genuine tree; there must be something that mars its growth in these delightful Islands, something that prevents its development, as among other races of men, some great blight or incubus that dooms those free natives to poverty and annihilation, on a soil of the richest capabilities, and capable of supporting, perhaps, a million and a half of human beings.

From the most careful calculation that I can make, the average of the total annual consumption of these Islands is \$500,000. From this, I would deduct, say one-sixth for what our floating population of sailors and other visitors consume, which will bring down the yearly consumption to \$507,540. Assuming that the whole resident population is 90,000, the consumption per head will thus be \$5.63, against a consumption of \$17.30 per head in the West Indies. In other words the West Indian, without liberty could purchase annually comforts measured by the value of \$17.30, while the Hawaiian with liberty can only purchase, annually, comforts measured by the value of \$5.63. This is a most uncomfortable state of things to say the least of it, and one which, I am sure, you feel as anxious to see altered and that immediately, as I do.

You seem to think it quite conclusive that because the production of sugar and rum in Tobago had fallen off one half in ten years, from 1831 to 1841, and the value of that production still more from 1831, 2 and 3, down to 1847, under the change from slave to free labor, that there is nothing whatever in the cultivation of that island, and that can apply with relevancy to these islands. It is very natural that you should have made that mistake, if you assumed that in 1847 and 1841 the planters had just as many laborers as they had in 1831-1832, and 1833. But you would be wrong in making this assumption.—The effect of the emancipation of the slaves was that the female portion of them almost entirely abandoned field labor, many of the males got little patches of ground which they cultivated for themselves, many of them became day-laborers in the towns and villages, many of them became mechanics, others applied themselves to raising poultry, &c., so that while the number of negroes remained the same, the number of those who were contented to remain field laborers was in many places not one half of the field laborers under the state of slavery. But another evil arose; the price of labor rose everywhere amazingly, and consequently few of the reduced number of field laborers could be depended on for continuous labor, as formerly. They would only work as many days in the week, as with high wages they found necessary to their comfortable subsistence, and under this state of things many of the planters had to give up their estates entirely. Nor are you to omit taking into this account the effect of the disastrous failures arising from the great crisis of 1837-1838 and 1839, which prevented the planters from being able to obtain the advances necessary to carry on their estates; nor the effect of the competition of the sugar and coffee of the East Indies, and of Ceylon, from the equalization of the duties between East India and West India produce; nor in later years, the effect of the successive reductions of the duty in Great Britain, upon foreign-grown sugar.

Under so many difficulties, the wonder is not that the total imports of sugar from the West Indies fell from 4,103,300 cwt. which it was in 1831, to 2,151,217 cwt. in 1847, but that the production was not much less.

But to give you every advantage, I shall take Tobago, as it was in 1839, the first year of the experiment of total emancipation. In that year, its produce was as follows, viz.:

Sugar,	9,859,245 lbs.
Rum,	396,592 gals.
Molasses,	94,920 "

Now what was the exact official return of the population for that year. It was as follows:

Europeans,	250
Other races,	11,948
Total,	12,198

Of whom perhaps not more than 5,000 were field laborers.

Comparing the above produce, relatively, to the population and extent of land, with what I have said above of the average produce raised on these islands, with 6,090 square miles of land and a population of 90,000 souls, I leave you to say whether there is not some relevancy, something for the well-deserving Minister of the Interior to learn, and some experience calculated to encourage him in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of those islands.—The example of Tobago ought to give him the more encouragement that it has no peculiar geographical advantage. Its surface is rocky and precipitous, presenting an irregular mass of conical hills and ridges, with numerous valleys, and a few small streams making their way from the mountains to the sea. It has been called the melancholy Isle from its gloomy appearance as seen from the north, where it presents an aspect of lofty mountains with black precipices.

So far back as 1770, when it belonged to England, its exports were as follows:

4,491,650 to Great Britain,
54,061 to America,
671 to other Islands.
Total, 4,506,382

The French possessed the Island during the years 1777 and 1778. In 1777, the production, in value, were 2,036,000, or £27,332-6-8; in 1778 the productions were 3,691,000, or £153,791-13-4.

The Islands again reverted to England, and in 1829 its exports to the United Kingdom were in value £158,385, and its imports £51,360.

Thus, under all phases, and changes of management, Tobago affords a lesson of censure to Hawaiian Legislators for the past, and of great encouragement for the future, if they will only make good laws, and enforce them when made.

Assuming that in 1829 the population of Tobago was 13,000, having consumed £51,360 that year, the ratio of their consumption was \$18.36 per head.

In 1841 Tobago supported 100 European regulars, a troop of cavalry, and 750 well trained militia, with a very superior staff of officers.—Even here we can take a lesson from Tobago, for as for a military force on these Islands, we have absolutely nothing that deserves the name. In fact with 6,090 square miles of land and 90,000 people we are too poor to support either soldiers of the King, or soldiers of the Church militant of Jesus Christ!

If you look with pleasure on this picture I do not. I ask you if it be not a true one, and if there is one single thing in the progress of the Hawaiian people that you can look on with pleasure, except the truly wonderful achievements of the missionaries in the way of education and religion. They have done their duty, and that nobly. They have indoctrinated good moral principles upon the native mind, they have every where given an example of the morality that they preach, they have educated the native so as to render them fit for any species of industry, or even traffic, and they have even attempted to make them industrious, but they have not succeeded in that attempt. Their failure under endeavors so judiciously and systematically conducted for the last 29 years, clearly prove that something more is wanted than moral persuasion. You will ask what do I consider that something to be. I repeat, simply cheap land, cheap money and cheap labor. But you will also inquire how are these elements to be obtained? My answer is by pursuing a policy the most favorable to their attainment, and by abandoning one which so far as I understand it, is the most adverse to their attainment. The principles laid down by the King's Land Commissioners, after a most patient inquiry into the nature of land under the old usages, award one-third of the whole lands of the Kingdom to the King, one-third to the landlords, and one-third to the tenants. Let the latter third be granted without delay, and a secure title given to every grantee. Then let the interference of the government stop. Let not the government, in this land, after granting a title, restrict in any way the grantee, either in the sale, lease, or cultivation of his land, further than registering its transfer, according to law. But, simultaneously with this, let the Minister of the Interior put everywhere in force the vagrant law, section 11, chapter VI., part III., of the second set of Kamehameha III., page 191. In like manner let the chiefs or landlords from all impolitic restrictions in regard to their disposal of their third of the lands. You seem to think that the great cubes lying heavily upon the energies of the Hawaiian people and forming an inseparable barrier between the capabilities of the Hawaiian and the development of those capabilities, is the reluctance of the chiefs or great landlords to part with their lands, or with their right to the labor of those who live upon them. In this I do not believe. You put the saddle on the wrong horse. I believe that no such objection exists with the chiefs, or even with the King, but that contrary if left to their own impulses, they would sell or lease their lands rather than allow them to remain waste as at present.

I am as far as possible from looking upon the formidable imposing array of legal and constitutional difficulties and obstacles to agricultural industry among the Hawaiians, that you present in your No. 6. In attempting practical improvement so much needed, I would not allow myself to be easily scared by the report of

Under so many difficulties, the wonder is not that the total imports of sugar from the West Indies fell from 4,103,300 cwt. which it was in 1831, to 2,151,217 cwt. in 1847, but that the production was not much less.

But to give you every advantage, I shall take Tobago, as it was in 1839, the first year of the experiment of total emancipation. In that year, its produce was as follows, viz.:

Sugar,	9,859,245 lbs.
Rum,	396,592 gals.
Molasses,	94,920 "

Now what was the exact official return of the population for that year. It was as follows:

Europeans,	250
Other races,	11,948
Total,	12,198

Of whom perhaps not more than 5,000 were field laborers.

Comparing the above produce, relatively, to the population and extent of land, with what I have said above of the average produce raised on these islands, with